

Ref. No.	Name of Star.	Adopted Tabular Magnitude.	Authority for Magnitude.
85	Arg. Z. +43° 743	9.4	Hagen (Chart II.).
86	Hagen II. 42	10.1	" "
87	Arg. Z. +43° 738	9.7	" "
88	Arg. Z. +43° 737	9.8	" "
89	Hagen II. 44	10.3	" "

TABLE II.

*Means of Estimations of Magnitude of Nova Persei.*

1902.	G.M.T.	Observer.	Aperture of Telescope. Inch.	Power used.	Reference Stars.	Mean Mag. of Nova Persei.
Sept. 3	13 30	R.	10.0	90	77, 85, 86	9.35
5	11 0	W.	"	"	77, 86	9.30
6	10 45	R.	"	"	{ 81, 82, 83, 84, 77, } { 85, 87, 88, 80, 89 }	9.38
Dec. 31	11 20	R.	"	"	77, 85, 86	9.93

*Observers' Remarks.*

<sup>1902.</sup> Sept. 3. The image of the Nova is dull and bluish. The comparison star No. 86 has a very faint companion following (R.).

Observers : W., Mr. Wickham ; R., Mr. Robinson.

*Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford :*  
1903 June 11.

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*Observations of the New Star in Gemini made at the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford.*

(Communicated by Arthur A. Rambaut, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.,  
Radcliffe Observer.)

On March 25 we received from Professor Turner an announcement of his discovery of a new star in *Gemini*. The first opportunity of observing the object occurred on March 26, and since then observations at intervals have been made of its brightness.

The star has generally presented a red or reddish appearance ; but observers' notes seem to suggest the probability that there is a slight change taking place in colour in the direction of diminishing redness.

The observations show a decline in the brightness of the star at an average rate of about 0<sup>M</sup>.015 per diem. The diminution is not quite uniform, but the observations are not sufficiently

numerous to enable us to decide whether the variations are real or apparent.

The magnitudes of the comparison stars Nos. 1, 3, and 4 are taken direct from the Harvard Photometric Durchmusterung; those of Nos. 2, 5, 9, and 11 are the Harvard values as given in the "Notes" column of Hagen's *Chart and Catalogue for Observing Nova Geminorum*; while those of the remaining stars of the list are based on Radcliffe estimations on the Harvard scale.

TABLE I.

*List of Stars used for comparison with Nova Geminorum.*

Ref. No.	Name of Star.	Adopted Tabular Magnitude.	Authority for Magnitude.
1	Arg. Z. +29, 1342	8.16	Harvard Photom. D.M.
2	Arg. Z. +30, 1320	8.93	Harvard (Hagen's Chart).
3	Arg. Z. +30, 1306	8.76	Harvard Photom. D.M.
4	Arg. Z. +30, 1332	8.01	" "
5	Arg. Z. +30, 1316	9.26	Harvard (Hagen's Chart).
6	Hagen 30	9.66*	Radcliffe observations, based on Harvard.
7	Arg. Z. +30, 1321	9.56	" "
8	Arg. Z. +29, 1328	9.56	" "
9	Arg. Z. +30, 1309	10.13	Harvard (Hagen's Chart).
10	Arg. Z. +30, 1315 (10.22)		Radcliffe observations, based on Harvard.
11	Arg. Z. +30, 1317	10.08	Harvard (Hagen's Chart).

TABLE II.

*Means of Estimations of Magnitude of Nova Geminorum.*

1903.	G.M.T.	Observer.	Aperture of Telescope. Inch.	Power used.	Reference Stars.	Mean Mag. of Nova Geminorum.
March 26	8 10	A.A.R.	10.0	45	1, 2	8.70
	8 10	W.	"	"	1, 2	8.62
	10 0	R.	"	"	1, 3, 2	8.58
	10 0	C.	"	"	1, 3, 2	8.54
30	12 15	R.	7.5	"	1, 3, 2	8.61
April	4 9 45	R.	10.0	"	4, 1, 3, 2	8.67
	13 8 30	R.	"	"	3, 2, 5, 6	9.13
	20 11 0	R.	"	"	3, 2, 5, 6	9.13
	29 9 30	W.	"	"	—	10.±
May	4 9 45	R.	"	"	1, 2, 5, 6, 9	9.45
	8 9 0	W.	"	"	5, 6	<9.66
	20 10 40	R.	"	"	{ 1, 3, 2, 5, 7, 8, } { 6, 11, 9, 10 }	9.42

\* No. 6. Wide double. Combined light observed.

*Observers' Remarks.*

1903.

March 26. Nova is reddish-yellow (W.). Nova distinctly red (R.). Nova reddish (C.).

March 30. Observed with the Heliometer. The magnitude of Nova and comparison stars are sensibly the same as those observed with the Barclay on March 26 (R.).

April 4. Nova reddish, not so red as on March 26, but moonlight strong to-night (R.).

April 13. Nova red (R.).

April 29. Tried to estimate magnitude of Nova, but clouds too frequent. I should think it is as low as 10 mag., but night very unfavourable (W.).

May 4. Sky hazy, moonlight strong (R.).

May 8. Nova fainter than Nos. 5 and 6. I could not see No. 6 as a double, and the smaller stars were obliterated by increasing haze. Sky quite thick at 9.30 G.M.T. (W.).

May 20. Stars very low. Observations of the two faintest stars (Nos. 9 and 10) difficult (R.).

June 3. Nova looked for at 10<sup>h</sup> G.M.T., but was not visible. Twilight too strong, and altitude of object small (R.).

The observers were :—

Dr. Rambaut, indicated by	...	...	...	A.A.R.
Mr. Wickham,	"	...	...	W.
Mr. Robinson,	"	...	...	R.
Mr. McClellan,	"	...	...	C.

*Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford :*  
1903 June 11.

*Positions of 166 Stars around Nova Geminorum; with a Discussion of Systematic Differences between two Exposures on the same Plate.* By F. A. Bellamy.

In a paper (*Monthly Notices*, vol. lxiii. p. 326) I gave the magnitudes and positions of Nova *Geminorum* and fifteen stars near it. The plate from which those results were derived did not show many stars fainter than the 10.3 magnitude. Since that date several plates of the region have been obtained, among them being the two upon which this paper is based :

Centre.  
Plate 2222, +30°, 6<sup>h</sup> 36<sup>m</sup>, exposed 1903 April 17 for 30 min. and 35 min.  
" 2240 " " " " 22 " 100 min.

As this portion of the sky was considerably towards the western horizon when darkness commenced the mean hour-angles for these three exposures were 3<sup>h</sup> 55<sup>m</sup>, 4<sup>h</sup> 24<sup>m</sup>, and 5<sup>h</sup> 2<sup>m</sup> respectively.